

Nomans Land Island, Chilmark, MA

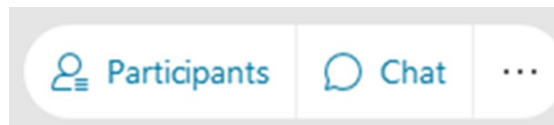


Welcome to the Virtual Public Information Meeting and Public Hearing for Nomans Land Island, Chilmark, MA

**Thank you for joining us.
The meeting will begin shortly.**

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contact WebEx by telephone at 1-866-779-3239.**

**For closed captioning, select “Panel Options” – an icon
with 3 dots – and then select “Multimedia Viewer”.**



Virtual Public Meeting and Public Hearing



September 29, 2020

Nomans Land Island

Agenda

- **7:00 PM Public Meeting**
 - **Welcome**
 - **Introductions**
 - **Presentation**
 - **Q&A Session**

- **8:00 PM Public Hearing**
 - **Formal Comments Accepted**

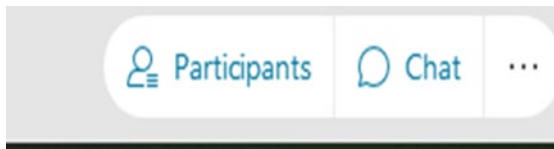
Q&A and Comment Options



1) **Raise your hand** to be recognized and have your microphone unmuted. Click “**Participants**” button to view panel and the hand icon.

Raise Hand  in the **Participants** panel to signal a question

2) Enter a comment or question by typing it in the **Q&A box**. To open the Q&A box, click the line of three dots.



From the menu that opens, click Q&A to view and open the Q&A box.



Type your question and click Send to all Panelists.

3) **Phone-only** attendees can **dial *3** to indicate they would like to speak. Callers will have their microphone unmuted and will be able to ask a question or make a comment.

Virtual Meeting Instructions



- Webinar sign-in names will be used for the record.
- Attendee cameras are not being used; no attendees will be viewed by others.
- Attendee microphones will remain muted except when recognized for questions.
- Public hearing (second hour) will be recorded but recording will not be made public.
- **Please hold questions or comments or enter them in Q&A box as they arise; they will be addressed after the presentation.**

•David Barney	US Navy
•Brian Helland	US Navy
•Joanne Dearden	MassDEP
•Linh Phu	USFWS
•Stephanie Koch	USFWS
•Larry Kahrs, LSP	Tetra Tech
•Ron Marnicio	Tetra Tech
•Christine Joblon	Tetra Tech
•Jackie Boltz	Tetra Tech



**Virtual Public Information Meeting and
Public Hearing
Proposed Remedial Action Plan
for
Institutional Controls / Public
Awareness and Enforcement**

**Nomans Land Island
Chilmark, MA
September 29, 2020**

Introduction



- Nomans Land Island encompasses approximately 628 acres, 1.6 miles long east to west and slightly more than 1 mile wide north to south, and is located 2.7 miles south of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.
- The Navy used the island for live bombing and as a gunnery range target from 1943 until 1996.
- The entire island was transferred to USFWS for use as an unstaffed national wildlife refuge in 1998.
- Site investigations and ***munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) or unexploded ordnance (UXO)*** inspections and removals have been conducted from 1997 to 2014. Both MEC and UXO are considered “munitions”.
- **Land Use Controls (LUCs), including institutional controls, restricted access, enforcement of restricted activities, annual inspections, and periodic operations and maintenance activities have or will be implemented.**

Site Location



The Site is defined as all soils, sediments, groundwater, and surface water above the mean-low water level; and the direct near-shoreline marine environment (surface water and marine sediments).

The map shows the location of the island relative to MA mainland.



Nomans Land Island



Regulatory Programs



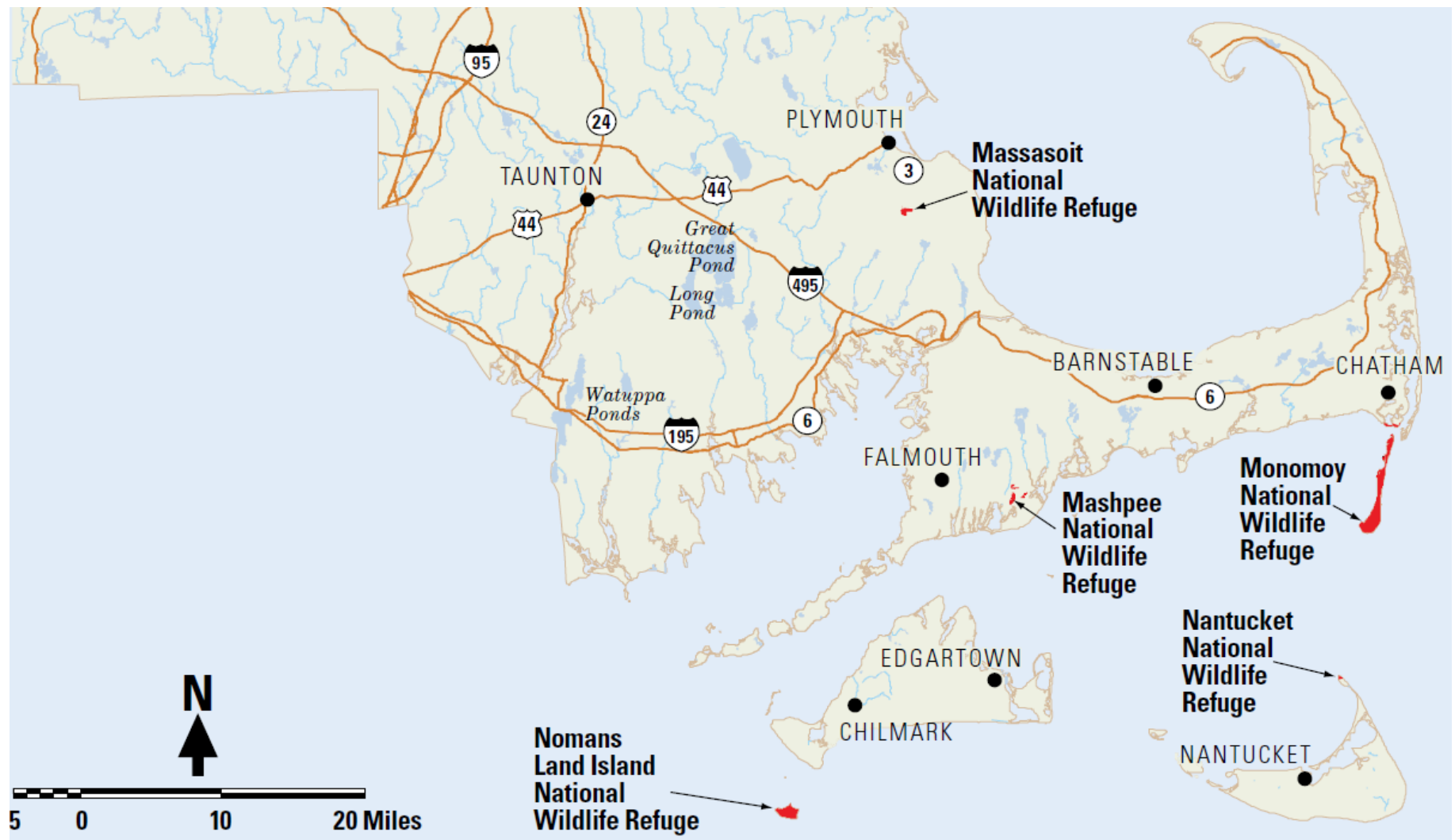
- Environmental Investigation and Cleanup at Nomans Land Island are subject to the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), also known as Superfund as well as state law requirements of the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP). However, the Site is not on the EPA National Priorities List (NPL).
- Historically, site investigations and risk characterizations were conducted under the MCP, which are summarized in a Phase III/Feasibility Study.
- **Remedial alternatives developed for Nomans Land Island and the preferred remedial alternative presented in the Phase III/Feasibility Study and in the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) were developed in consideration of both the CERCLA and MCP requirements.**
- Going forward, responses to comments on the PRAP will be presented in the Responsiveness Summary of the Record of Decision for Nomans Land Island in compliance with CERCLA requirements.

Regulatory Agency Roles and Involvement

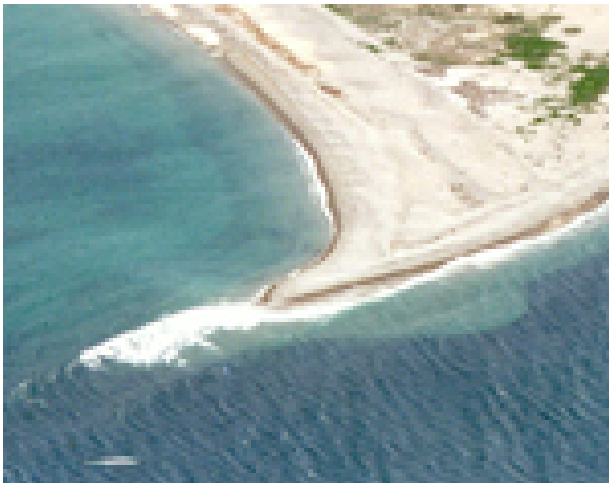


- Under CERCLA, the Navy has been designated the Lead Agency for environmental cleanup at Nomans Land Island.
- The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) is the lead state agency. The MassDEP oversees the Navy's cleanup activities. Currently the MassDEP considers the Site "adequately regulated" under CERCLA.
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), current owner and operator of the island, maintains the island as an unstaffed national wildlife refuge.
- The Navy retains responsibility for investigation and cleanup actions, which are coordinated with USFWS. MassDEP oversees the Navy's cleanup activities.

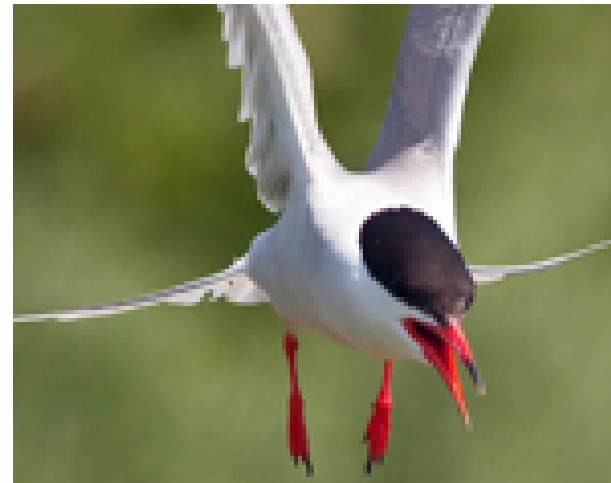
Eastern Massachusetts National Wildlife Refuge Complex



Nomans Land Island as a National Wildlife Refuge



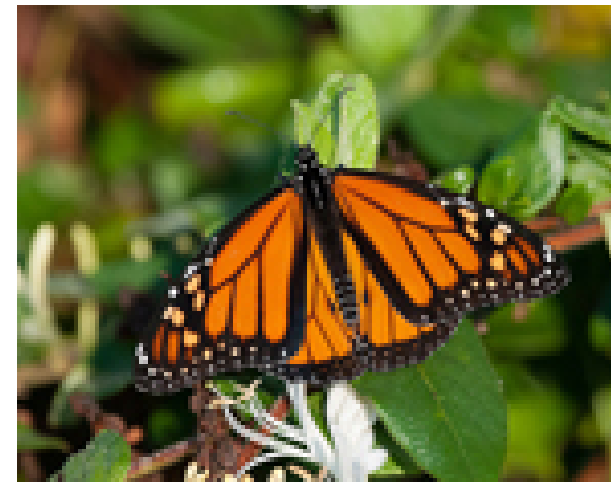
The intertidal beach and rocky shores provide important habitat for species of conservation concern.



A species of special concern in Massachusetts, the common tern, uses the refuge to breed.



Wetland habitat, from ponds to marshes, support many species, including waterfowl, mammals, and reptiles.



Each fall, monarch butterflies visit the refuge after traveling thousands of miles from Mexico and areas of the United States.

Goals of the Presentation



- Encourage public review and comment on the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP). Public Comment Period: September 15 to October 15, 2020
- Provide background information on the Nomans Land Island, including a description, a summary of the results of investigations, and the conclusions of the human health risk and ecological risk assessments
- Inform the public of remediation actions already completed
- List current restrictions to limit Risk of Harm to Safety under the MCP
- Describe the Remedial Action Objectives
- Describe Remedial Action Alternatives that were evaluated to further reduce safety concerns
- Identify and explain the Navy's analysis and ranking of Remedial Action Alternatives to further reduce safety concerns

Three Areas of Remedial Action and Munitions Removal



The Site includes:

1. Former Target Areas

Three primary Former Target Areas that were used for bombing practice by the military have been identified on the island: the West End Target Area; the Aviation Landing Strip Target Area; and the Summit Target Area.

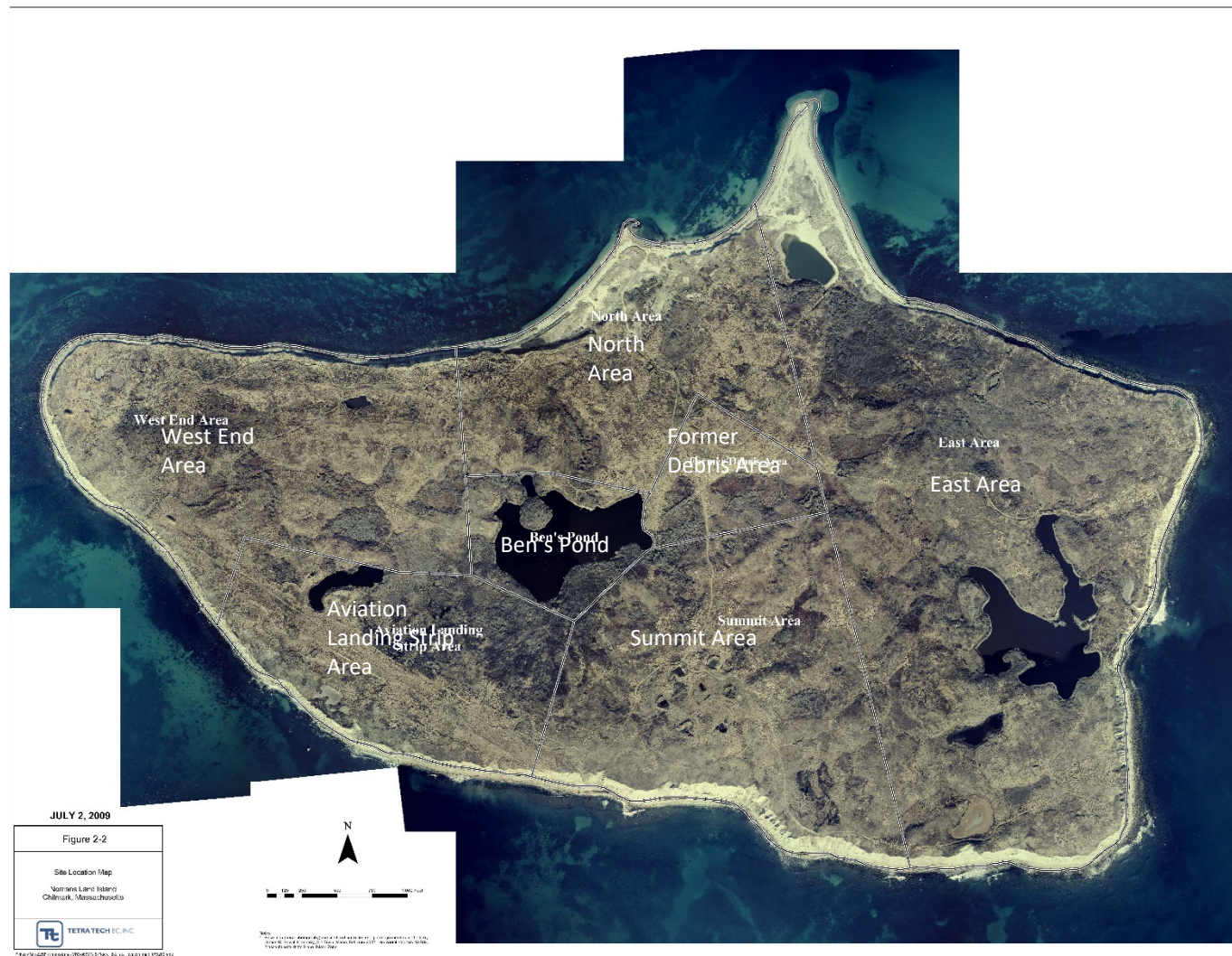
2. Former Debris Area (FDA)

The FDA is located just north of the highest point on the island. Metal debris, particle board, and ceramics were from former Quonset huts that had been demolished and disposed in this location sometime between 1951 and 1957 were observed.

3. Near-Shoreline Environment

The near-shoreline marine environment around the island was not a military target area but is considered part of the Site due to confirmed munitions observed in the waters directly offshore.

Main Remediation Areas



Former West End Target Area Today

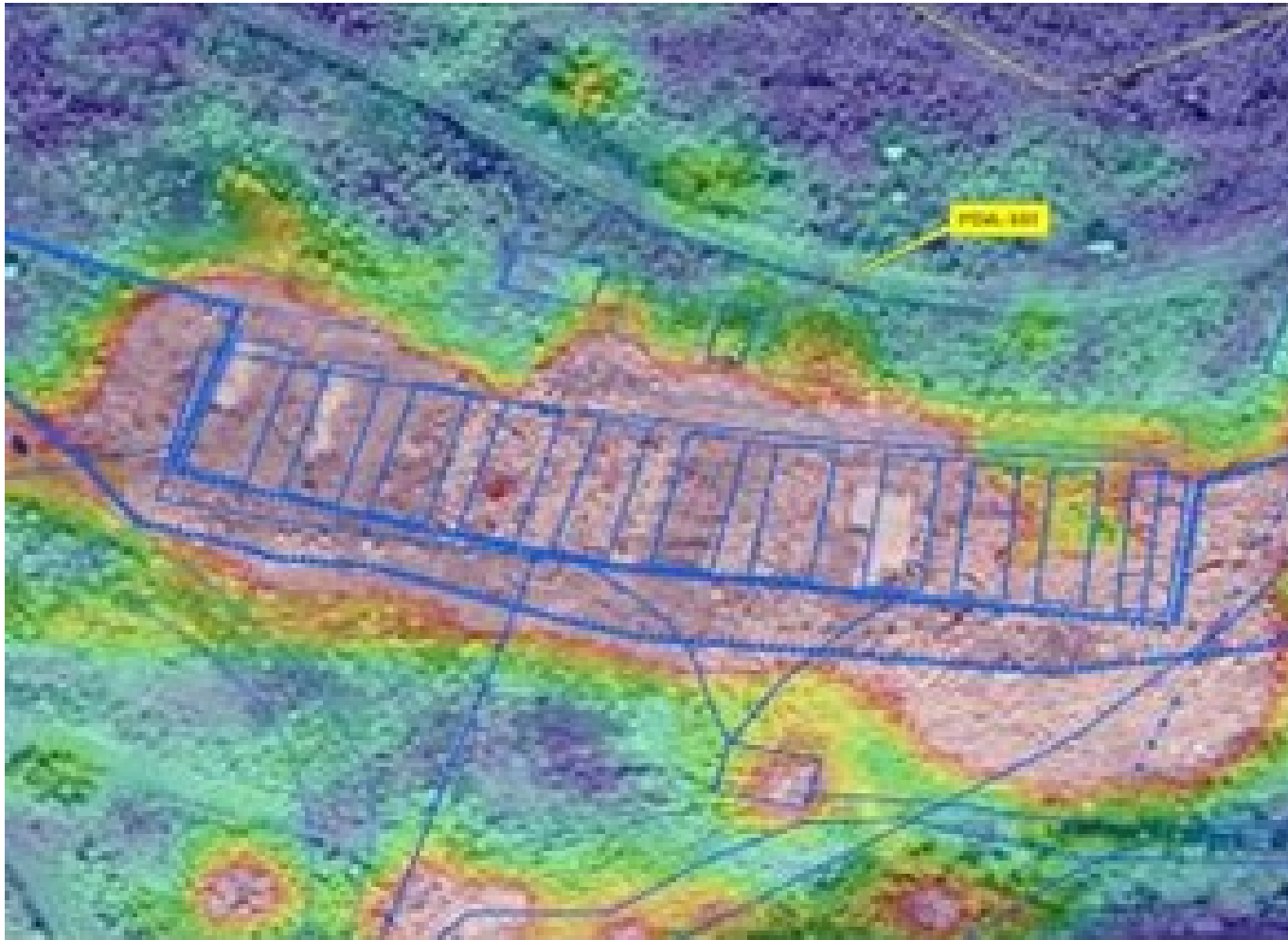


Additional Remedial Action Measures



- Prior to 1998, the Navy conducted demolition as well as Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) investigation and clearance.
- Munitions clearance was conducted and four 5,000 to 6,500-gallon underground storage tanks (USTs) used for fuel, water, and septic were removed in 1998.
- Completed in 2003, five excavations to address the following:
 - the former Personnel Building 275-gallon gasoline UST,
 - possible former Heater House 550-gallon gasoline UST,
 - two former Garage Building Dry Wells, and
 - the former Debris Area Septic Tank that likely serviced the FDA Quonset huts.
- As part of the Former Debris Area Release Abatement Measure in 2006:
 - removal and mechanical screening of 900 cubic yards soil,
 - removal of 2,800 pounds scrap metal/debris, and
 - removal of soil associated with metals exceeding probable effects concentrations.

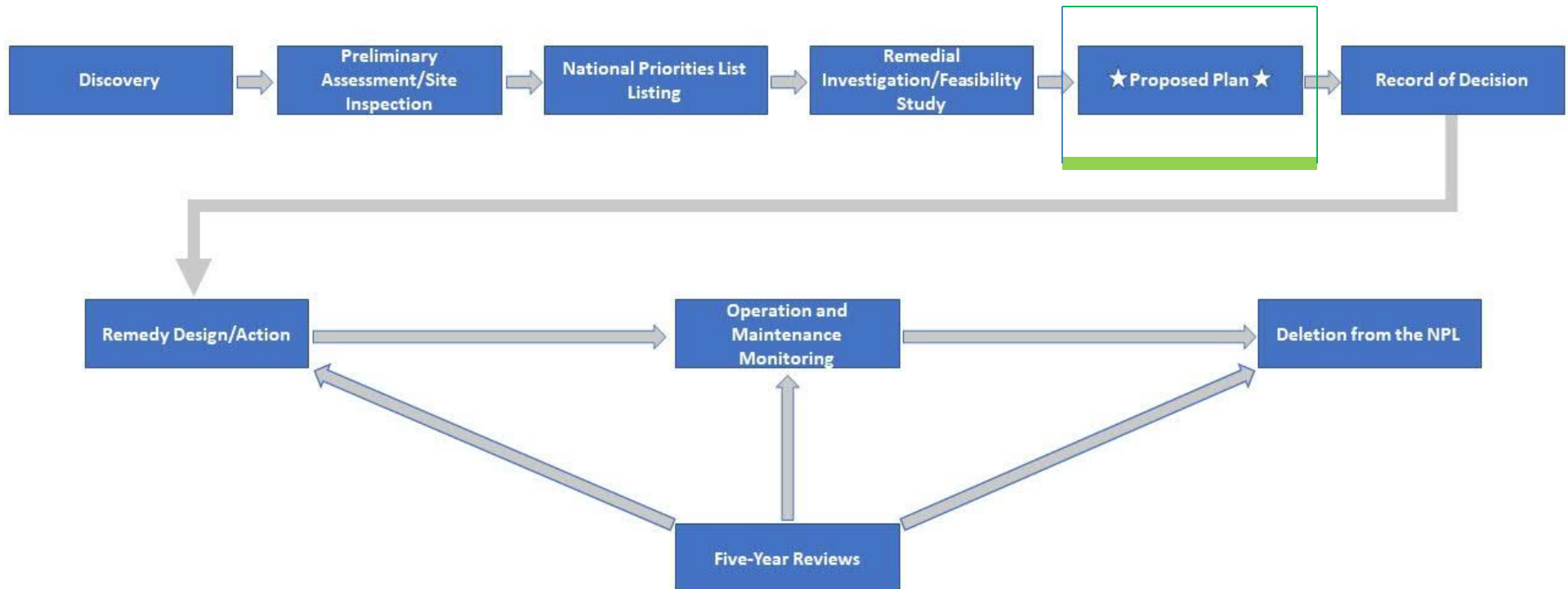
Former Debris Area Showing Locations of Former Quonset Huts



Former Debris Area and Wetland After Remediation



The CERCLA Regulatory Process

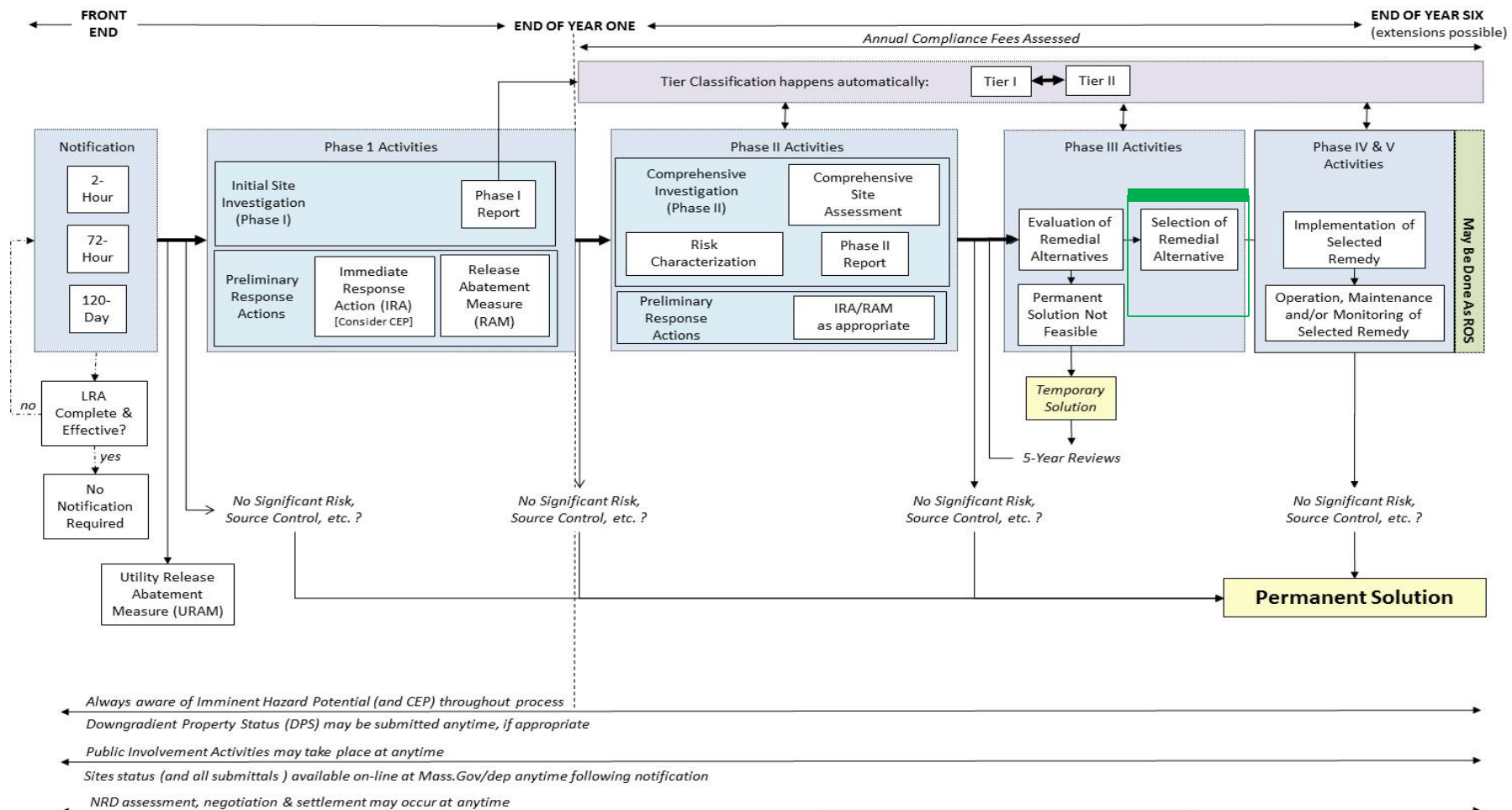


21 Nomans Land Island is at the Proposed Plan Step in the CERCLA Process. Because the Site is not on the EPA NPL, deletion from the list is not required. The Navy will continue O&M and Five-Year Reviews.

The Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP) Regulatory Process



Streamlined MCP Process: Notification-to-Closure



Investigation, Assessment, and Remediation Summary



1986 – The Navy began evaluating environmental impacts at NAS South Weymouth.

1996 – Phase I Environmental Baseline Survey to identify potentially contaminated sites requiring further investigation.

1997 – The MassDEP issued a Notice of Responsibility to the Navy.

1997 – The Navy EOD performed munitions investigation and clearance across the island.

1998 – A Phase I Limited Site Investigation. Removed ordnance and four USTs. Radiological investigation of recovered ordnance indicated that there were no elevated levels of gamma radiation associated depleted uranium (DU) present in ordnance debris.

1999 - 2000 – A Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment. Human health and ecological risk assessments.

2001 – Aerial photogrammetric survey and airborne geophysical survey to identify areas with subsurface metal debris and to support/confirm the Conceptual Site Model (CSM).

2002 – Airborne Geophysical Survey. Airborne magnetometer was used to map suspected former bombing targets and UXO.

2003 – Supplemental Environmental Baseline Survey. Extensive historical records search. Removal and/or closure of 19 additional Review Items, including one underground storage tank (UST), one septic system, and two drywells. Munitions inspection and removal activities in accessible upland and near-shoreline marine areas.

Investigation, Assessment, and Remediation Summary (continued)



2004 – A Phase IIA Report of 2001 fieldwork, focused on risk to the environment, with soil sampling in the FDA wetland, ecological risk characterization fieldwork, sampling of wetland and nearshore sediment, and shellfish sampling.

2004 – A Phase IIB Report, focused on the risk of harm to safety on the island due to remaining ordnance, was presented to the Technical Review Committee (TRC) and submitted to the MassDEP. An unexploded ordnance (UXO) Awareness Pamphlet was developed to educate USFWS workers conducting studies on the island.

2005 – Environmental Risk Characterization Memorandum to characterize the risk to the environment on the island.

2006 – Former Debris Area Release Abatement Measure (RAM), which involved removal of the old Quonset Hut material believed to be a source contributing to adverse impacts in the downgradient wetland.

2008 – A munitions surface clearance was performed that resulted in the removal and recycling of 394 munitions-related items and 16,119 pounds of material documented as safe (MDAS).

2014 – A limited munitions surface clearance was performed that resulted in the removal of 164 munitions-related items from 65 acres, and recycling of 3,650 pounds of MDAS.

2019 – A Phase III/Feasibility Study Report evaluated remedial alternatives to address the risk of harm to safety posed by ordnance remaining on the island.

2020 – Final Proposed Plan issued.

4 Components of the Risk Characterizations Performed



1) Human Health Risk Characterization

Characterized the potential risks to USFWS workers, adult and child trespassers, and authorized visitors (including Tribal members).

The human health risk characterization was based upon the current and foreseeable future use of the island as an unstaffed national wildlife refuge.

The contaminated exposure media and the exposure frequencies and durations associated with these receptors were identified.

A condition of “No Significant Risk” was established for human health.

4 Components of the Risk Characterizations Performed



2) Risk to Public Welfare

Assessment included a comparison of the concentrations of the detected contaminants to established threshold criteria and an evaluation of nuisance conditions and effects on the public.

A comparison of exposure point concentrations (EPCs) developed for soil and groundwater for each COPC indicated that the chemical-specific Upper Concentration Limits (UCLs) for these media were not exceeded.

No specific nuisance or negative impacts associated with the conditions on the Island were identified.

A condition of “No Significant Risk” to public welfare was established for current and foreseeable future use.

4 Components of the Risk Characterizations Performed



3) Risk to the Environment

The Navy conducted a 2001 Phase IIA Investigation to assess the potential migration of contaminants of potential ecological concern (COPEC) away from the island and into the marine environment. Although COPECs may reach the marine environment, a shallow marine shellfish transplant study found no statistical differences in the concentrations of metals detected in the transplanted shellfish as compared to the shellfish at the unimpacted reference location.

This further supported the finding of “No Significant Risk” to the marine environment.

Initial Stage I Screening indicated a potential risk. Subsequent additional Stage II Environmental Risk Characterization further identified risk due to elevated lead, cadmium, chromium, and zinc. An Environmental Risk Management Memorandum identified the risk along the slope of the FDA associated with former Quonset huts. A RAM in 2006 removed the contaminated soil, sediment, and debris.

The removal effort resulted in a finding of “no Significant Risk” to the environment associated with the resulting conditions of the entire upland island.

4 Components of the Risk Characterizations Performed



4) Risk of Harm to Safety

The Phase IIB report on ordnance safety indicated the presence of remaining ordnance at the Site posed a “Risk of Harm to Safety”.

Risks were associated with the potential migration of subsurface ordnance to the surface by erosion and frost heave and possible ordnance items in the near-shoreline environment.

Activities such as trespassing, fishing, shell fishing, lobstering, and diving could create the potential for people to encounter ordnance.

Investigation, risk assessment, and remediation were conducted and the current and proposed restrictions and LUCs have been/will be implemented to maintain current and future use of the island as unstaffed wildlife refuge and to reduce “Risk of Harm to Safety”. The Navy will continue to address munitions issues in accordance with the ROD (i.e., O&M, munitions clearance, Five-Year Reviews).

Investigations and Risk Characterization Conclusions



The site investigations and risk characterizations included:

- the MCP Phase I, II and IIA investigations;
- the Environmental Risk Management Memorandum;
- the Supplemental Environmental Baseline chemical sampling results; and
- the 4 components of the risk characterizations performed.

The risk characterization conclusions were:

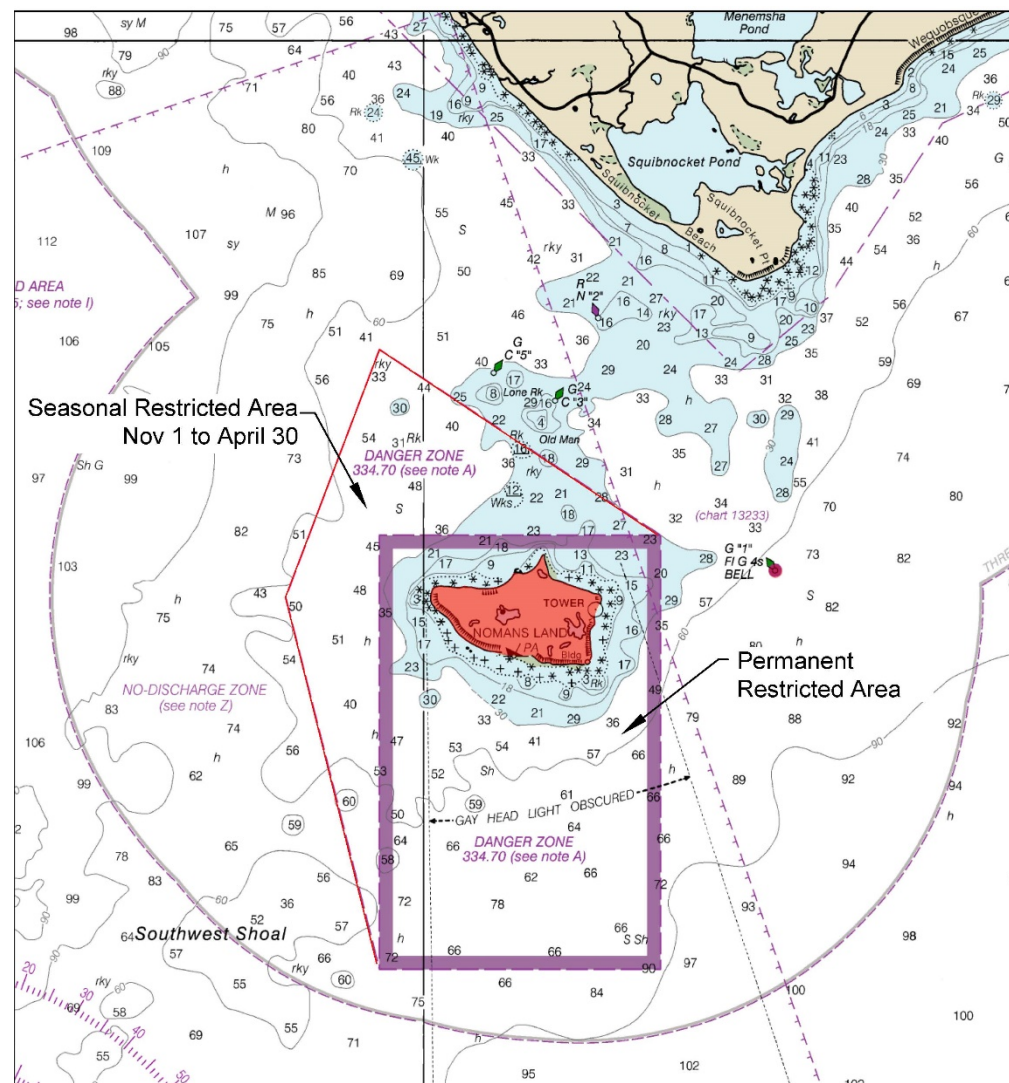
- **Current and foreseeable future exposures to soil, groundwater, sediment and surface water do not pose a significant risk to human health, public welfare, and the environment relative to established MCP criteria and thresholds.**
- **The USFWS and MassDEP have confirmed that a level of “No Significant Risk” to the environment has been achieved at the Site.**
- **The Site was found to pose a “Risk of Harm to Safety” due to the presence of remaining ordnance and munitions items.**

Controls and Restrictions Currently Implemented to Address Risk of Harm to Safety



- Island is within a designated “Danger Zone” with permanent and seasonal “Restricted Areas” depicted on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) nautical charts. The US Coast Guard has the authority to enforce water access restrictions.
- Danger and restriction warning signs placed at northern, eastern, western and southern island locations to warn boaters that the Island is off limits.
- Authorized access to the Island requires government (USFWS) permission.
- The Navy has developed UXO Awareness Pamphlets for USFWS workers that perform services on the island and for authorized visitors.
- Annual inspections of the ground surface for munitions are conducted and periodic surface clearance operations are implemented, as needed.
- The USFWS has the authority to issue citations if someone is trespassing on the island.

Permanent and Seasonal Restriction Zones



Example of a Warning Sign



- 32 **Warning sign indicating that Trespassers will be prosecuted if caught entering this former target area. Signs are located at the perimeter of and across the Island.**

UXO Awareness Pamphlet



Subsurface UXO has not been cleared.
Subsurface UXO can be exposed through
erosion and frost heave.



Waters around Nomans Land Island are
restricted. Refer to navigation charts.



UXO may exist in near-shore waters.
Authorized visitors must use caution when
anchoring or landing watercraft.



UXO can wash up on beaches during
storms.



Nomans Land Island National Wildlife
Refuge is closed to the public and
surrounding waters are restricted.
Trespassers are subject to prosecution.

This pamphlet summarizes UXO information
for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel and
persons authorized to be present on Nomans
Land Island National Wildlife Refuge.

KNOW WHAT TO DO IF YOU ENCOUNTER UXO

Stop

Don't Approach UXO

Don't Touch, Move, or Disturb UXO

Mark the Location
(landmark, flagging, etc.)

Note the Location
(photographs, GPS coordinates, etc.)

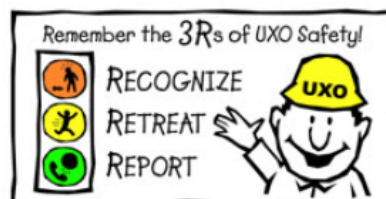
Leave the Area Using the Same Route You
Entered

Call Contacts Below

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Sudbury, MA
Refuge Manager (978) 443-4661

Navy EOD Mobile Unit 2, Detachment Newport
Newport, RI
Officer in Charge (401) 832-3301

US Coast Guard
Menemsha, MA
Officer in Charge (508) 645-2661 (or 2611)



Source: <http://www.saf.usace.army.mil/projects/images/3Rs/3RsWpBlog.jpg>



UXO

You
may encounter Unexploded
Ordnance (UXO)
in areas once used for

NOMANS LAND ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

as part of the
EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS
NATIONAL WILDLIFE
REFUGE COMPLEX

Managed by:
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
73 Weir Hill Road
Sudbury, MA 01776
(978) 443-4661

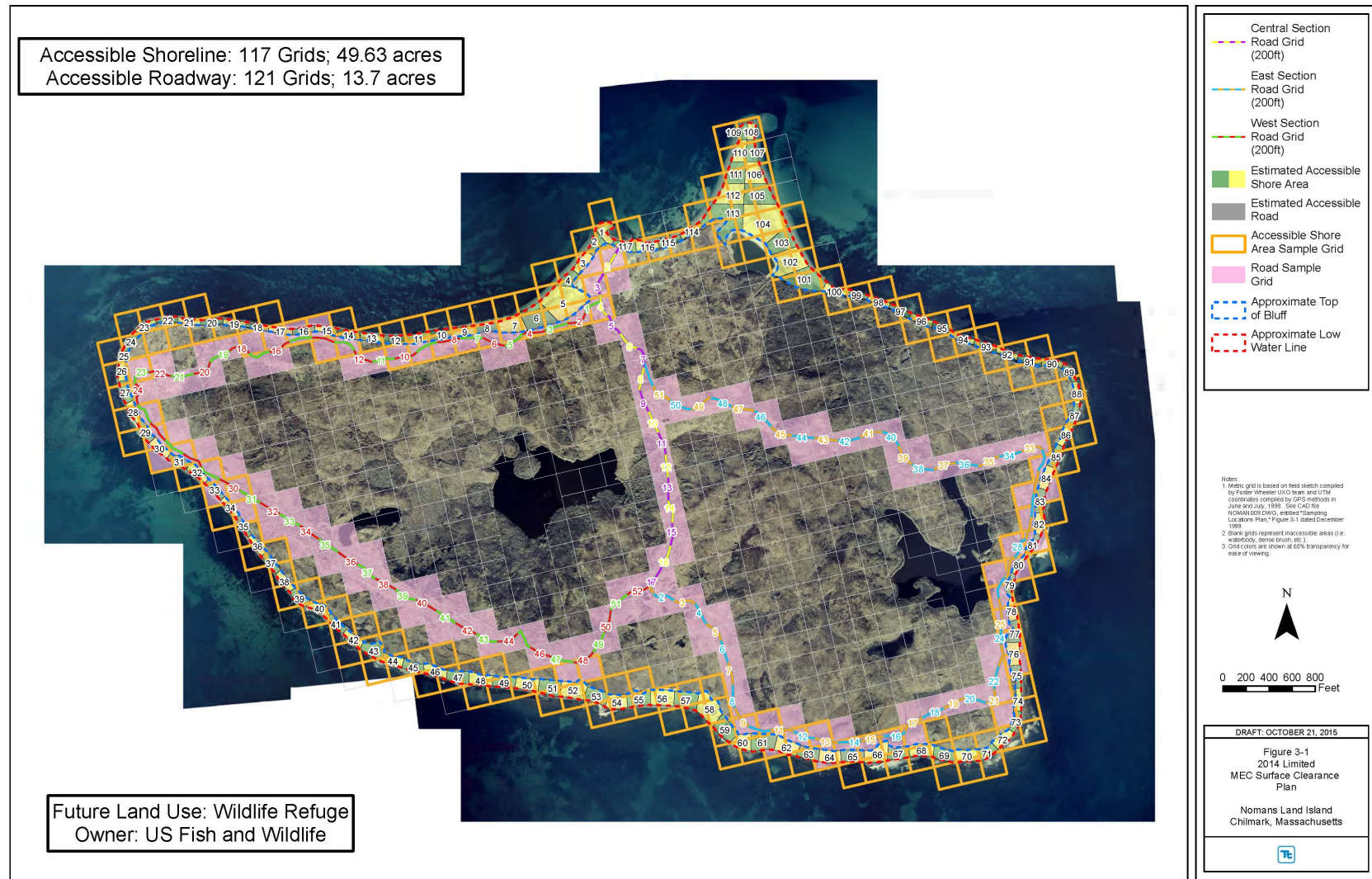
Final: September 27, 2019

Munitions Clearances Performed to Reduce Risk of Harm to Safety



- Munitions clearances, conducted in 1997, 1998, 2003, 2008, and 2014, located and removed items at surface or protruding from the surface. A reduction in munitions continues and the Navy will continue O&M and clearances.
- 1998 – Recovered 11,021 items, with 4,046 suspected of containing explosives; yielding 551,780 pounds of munitions-related debris and over 59,000 pounds were non-hazardous scrap metal debris. Non-hazardous trash/debris was also removed.
- 2003 – Munitions surface clearance removed 65 MEC items along accessible roads, coastline and three interior grids; 63 MEC items from the shoreline, 2 MEC items found the upland area, with one from along a road.
- 2008 – Munitions surface clearance of 394 items (16,119 pounds materials documented as safe) after a controlled burn of vegetation in the western portion of the island.
- 2014 – Removal of 164 items (3,285 pounds) of non-hazardous scrap metal munitions deemed as safe along the accessible roadway and beachfront perimeter.

2014 Munitions Investigation and Clearance



Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs)



- Reduce receptor exposure to surface munitions
- Reduce receptor exposure to subsurface munitions
- Reduce receptor exposure to near-shoreline/off-shore munitions
- Achieve a permanent solution, with conditions, using the selected remedial action alternative

Remedial Action Alternatives Evaluated to Reduce Risk of Harm to Safety



Alternative S-1, Source Removal

- Terrestrial – Subsurface MEC Removal
- Marine – Underwater UXO Clearance
- Estimated Cost – \$31,000,000

Alternative S-2, Institutional Controls/Public Awareness and Enforcement

- Terrestrial – Institutional Controls/Public Awareness and Enforcement
- Marine – Institutional Controls/Public Awareness and Enforcement
- Estimated Cost – \$11,000,000

Alternative S-3, No Action

- Terrestrial – No Action
- Marine – No Action
- Estimated Cost – \$ 0 (relative)

NOTE: “Terrestrial” applies to the upland areas and “Marine” to the near-shore environment

CERCLA Criteria for Remedial Action Alternatives Evaluation



CERCLA Threshold Criteria:

- 1) Overall protection of human health and the environment
- 2) Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)/To-Be-Considered (TBCs)

CERCLA Balancing Criteria:

- 1) Long-term effectiveness and permanence
- 2) Short-term effectiveness
- 3) Implementability
- 4) Reduction in toxicity, mobility, and volume
- 5) Cost

CERCLA Modifying Criteria Evaluated after Public Comment:

- 1) Acceptance by appropriate state agencies or agencies with jurisdiction over affected resources
- 2) Community acceptance

Additional Criteria for Remedial Action Alternatives Evaluation



Additional MCP-Specific Criteria:

- (1) Risk of alternative
- (2) Comparative benefits
- (3) Comparative timeline
- (4) Relative effect upon non-financial interests

Additional Navy-Specific Criteria:

- (1) Project-specific performance objectives
- (2) Optimization and exit strategy

Alternative S-3, No Action



- Alternative S-3 was provided as a baseline for Alternatives S-1 and S-2.
- No new or additional administrative, process, remediation, or closure activities would be performed for either the terrestrial or marine portions of the Site.
- All Site closure activities would cease, and no further funding would be applied to the Site.
- **Alternative S-3, No Action, was initially screened and removed as it did not adequately address the RAOs to reduce the Risk of Harm to Safety.**

Alternative S-1, Source Removal



- Eliminates or reduces receptor exposure to munitions in the upland soils and near-shoreline/offshore marine sediments by removing the source material.
- Provides the highest level of effectiveness in reducing receptor exposure to munitions.
- Still requires LUCs since not all munitions can be found and removed.
- **If Alternative S-1 was implemented, a significant loss of established habitat and wildlife would occur, which is unacceptable given that the current and future use of the Island remains an unstaffed national wildlife refuge.**
- **If Alternative S-1 was implemented, there would still be residual explosive hazards given the likelihood that an unknown number of munitions items could potentially be missed or exposed by future erosion and frost heaving.**

Proposed Alternative S-2, Institutional Controls/Public Awareness and Enforcement



Institutional Controls

- “Restricted Area” Designation
- Signage
 - Upland signage replacement/maintenance
 - Additional beach signage
- USFWS O&M Plan
 - Routine periodic inspections
- Navy O&M (e.g., future MEC clearances, UXO response)
- UXO response program
- LUCs - restricted access
- Annual Verification

Public Awareness

- USFWS/Public UXO awareness training
- UXO awareness pamphlet

Enforcement

- USFWS violations/fine system
- U.S. Coast Guard/Marine Police violations/fine system

Rationale for the Proposed Plan of Institutional Controls/Public Awareness and Enforcement



Institutional Controls/Public Awareness and Enforcement was judged to be the best option for meeting the safety-related remedial goals based on:

- Phase I, II, IIA, and Environmental Baseline Survey demonstrated that exposures to groundwater, soil, sediment, and surface water do not pose a significant risk to human health, public welfare, and the environment.
- All known sources of potential oil and/or hazardous material (OHM) contaminants (except the subsurface and near-shore ordnance) have been removed.
- The current and foreseeable future use remains that of an unstaffed national wildlife refuge. Unauthorized public access is not permitted.

Rationale for the Proposed Plan (continued)



- The proposed alternative includes site access controls, use prohibitions, education about site conditions and safety, and enforcement measures.
- The proposed alternative reduces the site-specific safety concerns.
- Implementation of this Proposed Plan will effectively reduce people's exposure to potential explosive hazards associated with the ordnance remaining on the island.
- The Navy will continue to address munitions issues at the Site in accordance with the ROD (i.e., O&M, munitions clearance, Five-Year Reviews).

Next Steps



- Your comments received will become a part of the official record for Nomans Land Island and a crucial element in the decision-making process. The Navy will consider all comments received during the comment period prior to making the final cleanup decision.
- Once the community has commented on this Proposed Plan, the Navy, MassDEP, and USFWS will consider all comments received. It is possible that this Proposed Plan could change based on comments received from the community.
- The Navy is required by law to provide written responses to all formal comments received on the Proposed Plan. The responses to public comments will be provided in a Responsiveness Summary attached to the Record of Decision(ROD) for Nomans Land Island.
- The ROD is the document containing the rationale for selection of a remedy for a site and summarizes community participation in the remedy selection process.
- After the ROD is finalized and signed, the Navy will implement the selected remedy.

Public Information Repositories



The Proposed Plan and documents, such as the Phase III/ Feasibility Study, relating to environmental restoration activities for Nomans Land Island are available at these repositories.

Chilmark Town Hall
401 Middle Road
Chilmark, MA 02535

Email: townadministrator@chilmarkma.gov, Website: <https://www.chilmarkma.gov/>

Aquinnah Township Hall
65 State Road
Aquinnah, MA 02535

Email: townadministrator@aquinnah-ma.gov; Website: <https://www.aquinnah-ma.gov/>

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
20 Black Brook Road
Aquinnah, MA 02535

Email: isa@wampanoagtribe-nsn.gov

Online Access available at:

https://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/brac_bases/northeast/former_nas_south_weymouth.html

Click on "Documents" and scroll down to search for a document.

Any Questions?

Instructions for asking questions online or by phone are provided on the next slide.

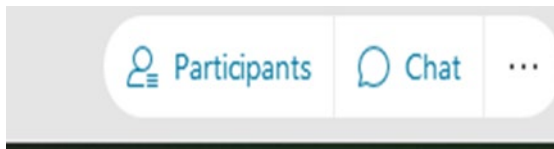
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How to Ask a Question Online or by Phone

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From the menu that opens, click Q&A to view and open the Q&A box.



Type your question and click Send to all Panelists.

3) **Phone-only** attendees can **dial *3** to indicate they would like to speak. Callers will have their microphone unmuted and will be able to ask a question.



Virtual Public Hearing

Nomans Land Island

Proposed Remedial Action Plan

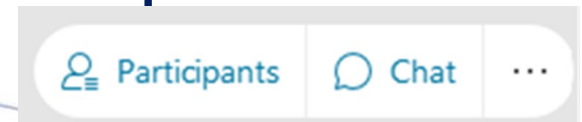
Nomans Land Island

Chilmark, MA

8:00 PM

September 29, 2020

For closed captioning during this Hearing, select “Panel Options” – an icon with 3 dots – and then select “Multimedia Viewer”.



Public Comments Are Welcome



- During this Public Hearing, the Navy will accept verbal and messaged comments online or by phone.
- Additional public comments may be provided during the 30-day formal comment period from September 15, 2020 through October 15, 2020. Send written comments, postmarked, faxed, or emailed no later than October 15, 2020, to:
Mr. David Barney
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
BRAC Program Management Office, East
PO Box 169
South Weymouth, MA 02190
david.a.barney@navy.mil

For written comments, a comment sheet is attached to the back of the Proposed Remedial Action Plan.

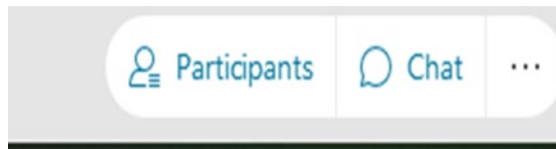
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From the menu that opens, click Q&A to view and open the Q&A box.



Type your question and click Send to all Panelists.

3) **Phone-only** attendees can **dial *3** to indicate they would like to speak. Callers will have their microphone unmuted and will be able to make a comment.

Thank you for attending tonight's webinar meeting!



Navy:

Brian Helland,
Remedial Project Manager

(215) 897-4912

brian.helland@navy.mil

David Barney
BRAC Environmental Coordinator

(781) 626-0105

david.a.barney@navy.mil

MassDEP: Joanne Dearden

(617) 292-5788

joanne.dearden@mass.gov

USFWS: Linh Phu

(978) 579-4026

linh_phu@fws.gov

Email comments to: david.a.barney@navy.mil

Mail comments to: Mr. David Barney
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
BRAC Program Management Office, East
PO Box 169
South Weymouth, MA 02190

Comments should be sent by or postmarked **October 15, 2020**.